

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th April 1884.

CONTENTS :

	Page.		Page.
Russian advance in Central Asia ...	431	Lord Kimberley and the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination...	443
Russian occupation of Merv ...	ib.	Punishment of Dr. Banks ...	ib.
The Chittagong Municipal School ...	432	Review of the last Bengali year...	ib.
Mr. Thompson's reception at Chittagong ...	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor and his officials ...	ib.
Acts of lawlessness in Chittagong ...	ib.	The sad fate of the Ilbert Bill ...	444
Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	433	Wrongful imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea ...	ib.
Cholera ...	ib.	The Dacca student's case ...	ib.
Correction of students ...	ib.	Mr. Thompson ...	445
The effect of English Government in India...	ib.	The Civil Service Examination ...	ib.
Good of India ...	434	The Lieutenant-Governor, and moral training of students ...	ib.
Native Civil Surgeons ...	ib.	Union Committees ...	ib.
Sir Alfred Lyall ...	ib.	An inconvenience ...	ib.
Terror of Students ...	ib.	Review of the last Bengali year...	ib.
The Ilbert Bill and the <i>Englishman</i> ...	ib.	Lord Ripon's administration ...	446
Learn to confide ...	435	A change for the better in Mr. Thompson ...	ib.
The effect of agitation ...	ib.	Review of the last year ...	ib.
The defects of the present system of education ...	ib.	A review of the last Bengali year ...	447
The Salem riots ...	ib.	The state of the country ...	ib.
The Excise Commission ...	ib.	The administration of the Governors ...	ib.
Cutwa ...	ib.	The ryotari system of settlements in Madras ...	448
Government and the people ...	ib.	The appointment of Health Officer ...	ib.
Lord Ripon's administration ...	436	Punishment of Mr. Maguire ...	ib.
The passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form ...	ib.	Transfer of Baboo Ramaskhay Chatterjee from Cutwa ...	ib.
Divesting Magistrates of their judicial authority ...	ib.	The natives and the Anglo-Indians ...	ib.
Sir James Fergusson's exemplary conduct ...	437	Tours of the Lieutenant-Governors through the mofussil ...	ib.
Lord Ripon and the Salem prisoners ...	ib.	Oppression by planters in Bankoora ...	449
The lowering of the maximum limit of age in case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination ...	ib.	Discussion of Indian topics in England ...	ib.
Maharajah of Durbhunga's munificence ...	ib.	A review of the last Bengali year ...	ib.
Sir James Fergusson's exemplary conduct ...	ib.	The reclamation of prisoners ...	450
The appointment of Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna as a Member of the Syndicate ...	ib.	The conferring of title upon Mr. Thompson ...	ib.
A separate Registrar for the Calcutta University ...	ib.	Syud Amir Hossein ...	451
Local Self-Government ...	ib.	The unjust degradation of a Native Postmaster ...	ib.
Cost of litigation ...	438	Lord Ripon's duty towards the Salem prisoners ...	ib.
Importance of Political Associations ...	ib.	The rumour of Lord Kimberley's appointment as Viceroy ...	ib.
Gymnasiums ...	ib.	The raising of the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination ...	ib.
The appointment of a European Vice-Chairman to the Patna Municipality ...	ib.	Expression of displeasure by Mr. Thompson at Mr. Maguire's misconduct ...	ib.
Punishment of Dr. Banks ...	ib.	Self-Government in Bengal ...	ib.
Reduction of newspaper postage ...	ib.	Appointment of natives to the higher posts in the Civil and Military Services ...	452
The appointment of natives to important posts ...	439	Rigorous rule ...	ib.
The Lieutenant-Governor's health ...	ib.	The zemindars ...	453
Wounds inflicted upon the religious feelings of the Hindus ...	ib.	Village unions ...	454
Mr. Livingstone's flogging regulations ...	ib.	The Civil Service question ...	ib.
The Civil Service ...	ib.	Mr. Justice Norris ...	455
Mr. Thompson ...	ib.	Flogging of boys at Berhampore ...	ib.
Mr. Livingstone ...	ib.	The past year ...	ib.
Just punishment ...	440	The Moonsiff of Raneegunge ...	456
Mr. Rattray ...	ib.	Case of Sarat Chundra ...	ib.
The Civilians ...	ib.	Appointment of a Health Officer ...	ib.
Mr. Ramsay ...	ib.	The age of the Civil Service candidates ...	ib.
Last year ...	ib.	Health Officer for Calcutta ...	ib.
Education cess ...	ib.	The Balasore National Society supplied with copies of the Bills of the Bengal Council ...	457
Mr. Livingstone ...	441	Distress in Balasore and the coast canal ...	ib.
Railway ...	ib.	The Indian Union ...	ib.
Supply of water ...	ib.	Baboo Pratab Chandra Chatterjee, late Deputy Magistrate of Balasore ...	ib.
Examiners of medicines ...	ib.	Female education in Balasore ...	ib.
Dr. Banks ...	ib.	The Budget ...	ib.
Mr. B. L. Gupta ...	ib.	Increase of thefts in Calcutta ...	ib.
Bengal Central Railway ...	442	The time for holding the University Examinations ...	ib.
Last year ...	ib.	Examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service ...	ib.
Mr. Livingstone's flogging regulations ...	ib.	The Balasore Municipality ...	458
The defiling of Hindu temples by Mlechchas ...	ib.	The Hon'ble Bykunthanath De's motions in the Bengal Council on the Municipal Bill ...	ib.
The satisfaction of the Mussulmans at the appointment of Syud Amir Hossein as Presidency Magistrate ...	ib.	The Bengal Tenancy Bill ...	ib.
A Mussulman representative in the Syndicate of the Calcutta University ...	ib.		
The raising of the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination ...	ib.		
Future Governor-General ...	ib.		

C. R.

1911

20

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	653	3rd April 1884.
2	"Tripurá Vartávaha"	Comillah ...	.....	27th March 1884.
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Alok"	Calcutta ...	.....	11th April 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	14th ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	11th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	12th ditto.
8	"Bartábaha"	Pubna ...	.....	
9	"Bharat Hitaisi"	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bharat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	8th ditto.
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	8th & 15th April 1884.
12	"Bikrampur Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	7th April 1884.
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	425	13th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	11th ditto.
16	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly ...	247	12th ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká"	Calcutta ...	.....	5th and 12th April 1884.
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	9th April 1884.
19	"Játiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	10th ditto.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	11th ditto.
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	14th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	11th ditto.
26	"Prántavási"	Chittagong ...	600	
27	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	4th ditto.
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	220	10th ditto.
30	"Sádharani"	Chinsurah ...	500	13th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	9th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500	14th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	12th ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....	
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	14th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachar"	Calcutta ...	3,000	12th ditto.
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700	14th ditto.
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik Vartá"	Calcutta ...	450	
41	"Samvad Prabhákar"	Ditto ...	225	9th to 15th April 1884.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	10th to 17th ditto.
43	"Samachar Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	8th to 15th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	520	12th to 19th ditto.
45	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	1,000	10th to 17th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	12th April 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....	10th ditto.
48	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	10th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	14th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	300	12th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore ...	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	11th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....	
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípika"	Cuttack ...	250	29th March 1884.
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200	30th ditto.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	116	27th ditto.
61	"Purusottam Patrika"	Pooree ...	380	31st ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200	March 1884.
63	"Taraka"	Midnapore ...	.....	April 1884.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
64	"Kshatriya Patrika"	Patna ...	400	

POLITICAL.

The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th April, says that now that

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA
April 14th, 1884.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

the Russians have occupied Merv, there are reasons to believe that they will extend their empire still further in Central Asia. The English have an impression that the Russians are savages and know nothing of statesmanship. That the Russians are consummate politicians is clearly proved by their appointment of a Mussulman as Governor of Merv. Every one will admit that this is a very wise action.

2. We extract the following observations from an article in the

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKÁ,
April 14th, 1884.

Russian occupation of Merv.

Ananda Bazar Patriká, of the 14th April, on the Russian occupation of Merv:—In what a difficult position have Englishmen been placed owing to the occupation of Merv by Russia! They plainly see that if Russia advances one or two steps more they will have to fight with her for India, and yet it is impossible for them to check her advance. At one time they are threatening Russia and remonstrating with her for her occupation of Merv in violation of treaty engagements. Of course, Russia says that she had never pledged herself not to conquer Merv; that what she had really said was that she would not willingly conquer it. She has not, she says, now willingly conquered it; but has been compelled by force of circumstances to take this step. England at other times says that she will not say anything to Russia for her conquest of Merv, but will not tolerate any interference by her in the affairs of Afghanistan. To this Russia coolly replies that as Afghanistan is an independent country, England has no right to forbid her entrance into it; that when England herself invaded Afghanistan and occupied Cabul and Kandahar, Russia did not remonstrate; and that the turbulent character of the Afghans may render it necessary for Russia to enter their country, but that, if this course does not prove agreeable to England, let her promise to make good any loss which may be caused to Russia through the action of the Afghans, and then Russia will promise not to enter Afghanistan. Russia has thus caused great trouble to England. If England reproves Russia for annexing territories in Central Asia, Russia retorts by saying that she has acted from motives similar to those which actuated England in making territorial annexations in India. England sometimes thinks of threatening Russia with war, but does not know how or where she will fight Russia. In Europe there is no suitable place where these rival powers can fight. Again, in the case of a war in Europe, England must have allies; but the European powers are not now bound to each other by ties of friendship as formerly. Nor is it convenient to fight with Russia in Asia. England does not venture to meet Russia in Afghanistan, where, as Englishmen are well aware, the people are not friendly disposed towards anybody, least of all towards the English. So that it is quite possible that the Afghans may take up arms against the British, should the latter enter their country for the purpose of fighting Russia. Again, Englishmen distrust the people of India, and fear that should the English army meet with any reverses in its encounters with Russians in Afghanistan, natives of this country will rise in rebellion. If they should do so, Englishmen would have no place left to stand on. Russia again may obstruct the communication between England and India by sea. England does not yet desire to fight Russia relying on the assistance of the Indians whom it is still disposed to hold in bondage. The fear lest it should be necessary to improve the condition of the Indians, if Russia is to be fought with their aid, prevents England from desiring their co-operation in any fight with that power. Nor can Englishmen trust the Afghans, consequently troops will have to be brought out from England. Russia, on the other hand, will experience no such necessity, assisted as she will doubtless be by the warlike races of Central Asia.

England therefore is now called upon to solve a most perplexing problem, of which neither Liberals nor Conservatives are able to find a solution. But the problem has no such difficulty for the people of India, who hold that all difficulties will vanish if only England can see its way to conciliate them by means of love and kindness. They hold that if to gain the good will of the Indians England had but incurred half the trouble and expense which through fear of Russia she has expended for the purpose of conciliating the Afghans, she would not have had to dread that Power even for a moment.

Nobody can stand the force of circumstances. Let England think of how she came to conquer India. If, through the operation of similar causes, Russia approaches the frontiers of India, England cannot check this result. Russia will in probability come up to the frontiers of India, because, until that event happens, England will neither be able to appreciate the worth of India and the Hindu race, which are the chief creations of Providence, nor to realize her responsibilities and the manner in which the British Government has acted up to them. The *Englishman* warns Government, in case of a war with Russia, against placing any confidence in the Indians, but in spite of the boastfulness of that journal the English will have in the long run to depend on the natives of this country for the defence of their Indian empire. When that time arrives, Englishmen will be able to appreciate the worth of natives.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SANSODHINI,
April 3rd, 1884.

3. The *Sansodhini*, of the 3rd April, remarks with pleasure that Babu Goluk Chundra Chowdhury Raya Bahadur, has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the erection of a Municipal School-house in Chittagong. He desires that the building should be called after Mr. Thompson, and should be open to the use of the public. But the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the building should not be kept for the use of the public, and should be named "The Municipal School."

SANS DHINI.

4. The same paper says that the members of the Reception Committee on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Chittagong, collected a sum of Rs. 2,100. The Committee, instead of spending the whole sum, have saved nearly Rs. 1,200, which is to be devoted to the founding of something permanently beneficial.

5. The same paper condemns the carelessness of the police officers of Chittagong, and cites a few instances of oppression. The Brahmos of the place have been repeatedly subjected to troubles. A few days ago at about half-past eight in the night an earthen pot full of night-soil was thrown over the house of the *Acharya* of the Brahmo Samaj. Notices are being put up threatening to set houses on fire. On the last day of March, at about 1 P.M., 97 or 98 houses were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. This was surely done by some wicked men. On another night fire was applied to the house of the Principal of the College. The police officers are doing nothing.

SANSODHINI.

6. The same paper remarks that the natives at first hoped much from Mr. Rivers Thompson, but they have been disappointed by his conduct in regard to the Ilbert Bill. His behaviour, however, on the occasion of his visit to Chittagong shows that a change has come over him. This may be due to the grand reception accorded to him there. He perhaps had not expected so much from the natives; nor had the natives expected to be able to speak out their hearts to him. This visit may be regarded as

SANSODHINI.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

the beginning of a reconciliation. It is now proper to forget the past. It can now be hoped that Mr. Rivers Thompson will henceforth set the example of a virtuous ruler by showing impartiality and justice to all without any distinction of race or creed.

7. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th April, remarks that cholera is raging in Jalangi, Goash, and Hariharpara. The poor in these places, already pinched with scarcity of food, cannot afford to pay for any medical treatment. The Government should take some steps before the evil becomes wide-spread.

PRATIKAR,
April 4th, 1884.

Correction of students.

8. The same paper admits the necessity of correcting students, but does not approve of the mode adopted by Mr. Livingstone. Whipping is not the proper means of correction. The grown-up boys yield more to love than to fear. Friendly means of correction are advocated by every experienced teacher. Mr. Livingstone is requested to bear in mind that whipping will rather spoil than correct the boys.

PRATIKAR.

It has also been remarked that the students of a college are not punishable by its Principal for any fault committed by them beyond the precincts of the college. Mr. Livingstone punished the boy for a crime committed on the river-side when he was taking his evening walk. The only parties that could properly punish in this case were the father of the boy and the Government. The Principal of a college is justified in punishing the students only for faults committed in the college. Mr. Livingstone should have referred the case to the father of the boy.

PRATIKAR.

The effect of English government in India.

9. The same paper remarks that Englishmen are divided in their opinion as to the effects of English government in India. Some hold that the English govern this country only for their own good; that they are ignorant of the real state of India; that their financial system is a mere machine of extortion; and that their judicial system only encourages falsehood. Others are of opinion that the British Lion has kept at a distance all enemies of India, and that the country is progressing in every respect under the beneficial influence of the English Government.

There is a third class of men who take up a middle position and hold that both these assertions are partly true. But to form a real estimate of the effects of English rule, it is necessary to compare the present state of India with that of the country under the Hindu and the Mahomedan rulers. The social condition of the Indians has remained nearly unaltered under all the changes of government. The people in ancient times depended upon agriculture and manufacture for their livelihood, just as they do now. In ancient times travellers from Greece, Arabia, and Italy expressed their astonishment at the improved state of the Indian society. Clive himself declared Murshedabad to be as big and populous as London, the only difference being that in the former place the number of rich men was far greater and their wealth was incalculable. But what is the state of Murshedabad at present? The opulence of Jagat Sett seems to men of the present day almost fabulous. There can be little doubt that India has been very much impoverished under British rule.

10. The *Halisahar Prakashiká*, of the 5th April, remarks in reference to the speeches delivered by Messrs. Slagg, and others, at a dinner of the National Club, that India can expect much good if the views expressed by her well-wishers in England are acted upon in practice. If the misconduct of Englishmen in this country be all brought to their notice, they may have more occasions of expressing their sympathy with India. The more the grievances of India

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
April 5th, 1884.

form the subject of discussion in England, the greater would be the hope of good for India.

HALISANAR
PRAKASHIKA,
April 6th, 1884.

11. The same paper remarks that Englishmen in this country do not like to be treated by Native Civil Surgeons. They desire to have English Civil Surgeons in every district. But native Civil Surgeons are in no way inferior to English Civil Surgeons. It is for the good of India that the number of Native Civil Surgeons should increase. With the increase in their number the visiting fees will decrease, and the services of good physicians will be within the reach of the poor. If the Government listens to the objection raised by Englishmen, it will be a great discouragement to the natives. The improvement of a country can be fostered only by its Government. But from the fate of the Ilbert Bill and the lowering of the limit of age in the Civil Service Examination, it is evident that the Government in this country is always ready to throw obstacles in the path of all improvement.

Native Civil Surgeons.

HALISANAR
PRAKASHIKA.

12. The same paper offers its thanks to Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for his granting a scholarship of Rs. 3,000 to Pundit Srilal to enable him to prosecute agricultural studies on a scientific method in England. Raja Jagat Singha has also offered Rs. 2,000 to further this noble object.

Sir Alfred Lyall.

CHARU VARTA,
April 7th, 1884.

13. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 7th April, alludes to the conduct of Mr. Livingstone, and remarks that men in pursuing their selfish interests often lose their judgment. Instances in point are common among Englishmen in India. Such impatience as was exhibited by Mr. Livingstone is surely unbecoming in men like him. The Editor admits that the present system of education is imperfect and defective. Punitive measures are not sufficient to correct the defects that are found in students. These defects are due to want of moral education. The present system of education stands in need of reform. It is difficult to understand why the students have become an object of displeasure with Englishmen.

Terror of students.

CHARU VARTA.

14. The same paper remarks that in England endeavours are being made to have the Ilbert Bill again introduced in its original form. The *Englishman* in turn tries to flatter and intimidate the Government. It points to the impropriety of rekindling the ill-feeling between Englishmen and natives at this critical time, when England is busy with Egypt, Ireland, and Russia. The *Englishman* says that in case the original Bill be passed India will become a scene of endless disturbance. It advises Lord Ripon to resign his post. The Editor of the *Cháru-Vártá* thanks the *Englishman* for these suggestions. He believes that though the re-introduction of the Bill may be followed by great agitations, yet the measure will place the English Government in India upon a solid foundation. It will add but little to the rights of the Indians, though it will confirm the Proclamation of the Queen.

The Ilbert Bill and the *Englishman*.

CHARU VARTA.

15. The same paper remarks that the want of confidence in the natives on the part of the Government is a source of great mischief. The natives gave strong evidence of their loyalty at the time of the Mutiny, yet the Government would not confide in them. This distrust is a cause of much needless expenditure in the Military Department, which is not fully open to the natives. The highly-paid European officers may easily be replaced by natives on less salaries. Thus this want of confidence has been the cause of much unnecessary taxation; and also affects injuriously the interests of the Government by spreading discontent among the people. It is this distrust

Learn to confide.

which led the Government to spend enormous sums for the purpose of strengthening the frontiers of India, but the Government can only be strong against the advance of the Russians by learning to confide in the Indians.

CHABU VARTA,
April 7th, 1884.

16. The same paper observes that though agitation may sometimes fail to produce the wished for object, yet it often proves indirectly beneficial. It is now

The effect of agitation.

in a great measure doing away with the inactivity of the people of India. The effects of agitation about political and social matters are now perceived even in villages. The people are gradually learning to believe that agitation may do something. That the question of the Ilbert Bill is going to be reconsidered is perhaps due to the agitation made in England by Mr. Lalmohan Ghosh.

17. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th April, remarks that the present system of education has two chief defects, namely, the want of moral education and the want of physical education. The teachers

The defects of the present system of education.

only try to develop the intellect and memory of the students, but not their body and moral character. To remove these defects gymnasiums should be established, and gymnastic teachers appointed in connection with every school, and a moral training should also be imparted by the teachers to their students.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI
April 8th, 1884.

18. The same paper says that 8,000 inhabitants of Salem submitted a petition to the Governor-General during his visit to Madras, asking for the liberation of

The Salem riots.

the 55 men who were transported in connection with the Salem riots. These 55 persons are of gentle birth, and really innocent. But the Governor-General, without making any enquiry as to the truth of the petition, said that he did not like to interfere in the matter. Now there is no hope left for these men. The Editor says that many things connected with the way in which the cases of the alleged rioters were judged have now come to light which may convince Lord Ripon that the prayers of the people of Salem were not quite groundless. There may be some who are guilty, but many of them are innocent. It would please everybody if the Government should appoint a commission to enquire into the manner in which the cases in question were conducted.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

19. The Editor of the same paper says that neither he nor the public know when the Excise Commission went to

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Excise Commission.

Burdwan. Nor do they know what gentlemen were examined, and what was the nature of the information obtained by the Commission. Many gentlemen ready to prove the evil effects of the outstill system have not been examined. If the Commission have come to the conclusion that the outstill system has produced no evil effect in Burdwan, they may go to the place again and correct their judgment.

20. A correspondent of the same paper writes that many are of opinion that there is no fear of famine at present, and that the price of rice has not yet

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Cutwa.

become very high. But events have already occurred which are sufficiently striking. Six or seven days ago a day-labourer of Sunia committed suicide for want of food. Many of the cultivators in the villages of Sunia, Navagram, &c., have fled from their houses, being unable to pay the rent of land. The Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa is requested to report the true state of things after making a due enquiry.

21. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th April, says that how grateful the Indians are for services done to them is ap-

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 8th, 1884.

Government and the people.

parent from the remark made by a distinguished Englishman on his return from India after witnessing the enthusiastic devotion of the people to Lord Ripon that there was no fear of danger

even if a single English soldier were not left in India. Examples of loyalty like this to foreign conquerors are very rare in history. Had Lord Ripon persevered in the path in which he had been walking, there would have been no need of ruling India by bayonets. But this policy was distasteful to Anglo-Indians. The inner light that had been guiding Lord Ripon became dimmed. He swerved from the path of rectitude and consented to the *Concordat*. From that day the faith of the people in the Government has been becoming lesser and lesser. Expressions of good will and noble sentiments cannot for ever satisfy men; and Government is now scarcely doing anything beyond indulging in them. The people, far from obtaining new rights, find considerable difficulty even in defending their old rights. They have been fraudulently excluded from the Civil Service of their own country. The admission of a few natives into the service gave excessive pain to jealous Englishmen, and Lord Salisbury dishonestly lowered the maximum limit of age in case of the candidates. Four years of Lord Ripon's administration have passed away, and his term of viceroyalty will soon expire. During this time India has obtained nothing but the shadow of self-government. All influence and high and lucrative offices are the monopoly of Englishmen. Under these circumstances Government cannot reasonably expect that the people should be satisfied with its work. Providence entrusted India to the care of Englishmen for noble purposes, but forgetting their mission they are enriching themselves by impoverishing India.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 8th, 1884.

22. The same paper says that the natives asked for the extension of the system of trial by jury. Englishmen cannot object to it on any ground. The writer is sorry

Lord Ripon's administration.

that with the fall of the Ilbert Bill Lord Ripon too has fallen. He has no longer the courage to undertake reforms. Nor can anybody say how far he will succeed if he introduces any new measure now. He has shown his weakness to both natives and Englishmen. He has shown his moral deterioration by refusing to release the Salem prisoners. It is not probable that he will be able to do anything for the country during the remainder of his term of office. Lord Ripon has yet made no efforts for the repeal of the Arms Act, for the abolition of the license-tax, and for the appointment of natives to high offices. Men hoped that the Ilbert Bill and the Self-Government Bill would make his administration famous, but he has performed the funeral rites of the Ilbert Bill.

BHARAT MIHIR.

23. The same paper says that the Indians resident in England for the purpose of study or for other purposes have submitted a well-reasoned petition to Lord Kimberley, praying for the passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form. It is not yet known whether the prayer will be granted. But the breaking of the slumber of the *Englishman* newspaper has awakened the hope in the minds of the people that justice will be done to the Indians by the passing of the Ilbert Bill in its original form.

BHARAT MIHIR.

24. The same paper says that on the occasion of the debate on the Ilbert Bill in the Indian Legislative Council, it was recommended that the executive officers should be divested of judicial authority. Lord Ripon's remarks at that time made the people hopeful. The possession of judicial as well as executive powers by the Magistrates leads to many acts of oppression. The illegal proceedings of Mr. Taylor of Nuddea show the expediency of separating executive and judicial functions. They also show how tyrannical the Magistrates have become under Mr. Thompson, and how little probability there is of good feelings springing up between the natives and the Anglo-Indians. Mr. Taylor had no right to interfere with private rights. He should not have threatened Nuffer Babu by reminding him that there were three criminal cases against him. He should not have also prevented the coming of Nuffer

Divesting Magistrates of their judicial authority.

Babu's amlah to the Moheshgunj factory by threatening them with appointment as special constables in the event of their coming there. Why was not Mr. Savi, who is forcibly occupying another man's property, turned out from it and appointed a special constable?

25. The same paper says that Mr. Grant Duff has disgusted the people of Madras. Mr. Thompson's partiality to his own countrymen has exhausted the patience of Bengalis. The Governor of Bombay

Sir James Fergusson's exemplary conduct.

only is winning the approbation of the public by justly punishing Englishmen for their offences. He has recently punished Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for taking the law into his own hands. The Bengal Government should follow the Bombay Government's example.

26. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th April, says that Lord Ripon has committed an error in refusing relief to the innocent Salem prisoners who have been wrongfully imprisoned or transported. It is the opinion of the public that these persons have been unjustly punished. The rioters should not have been considered rebels.

Lord Ripon and the Salem prisoners.

27. The same paper says that the Indians have been practically excluded from the Civil Service by the lowering of the maximum limit of age in case of candidates for the Civil Service examination. This lowering of the limit of age is injurious to both Englishmen and natives. Many persons have been rendered unfit for work by excessively hard study for this difficult examination at an early age. The writer entreates Lord Ripon to try his best to have the maximum limit of age raised from 19 to 22.

28. The same paper praises the Maharajah of Durbhunga for subscribing Rs. 10,000 out of one lakh of rupees required for the endowment of the Ripon professorship in Dr. Sircar's Science Association and for promising to endow another professorship which will bear the name of the Maharajah's father.

29. The same paper praises Sir James Fergusson for punishing justly those Englishmen who maltreat natives. Some time ago he punished Mr. Hewett for shooting a peon. He has recently punished Dr. Banks for his taking the law into his own hands.

The appointment of Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna as a Member of the Syndicate.

30. The same paper is glad to hear of the appointment of Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyayaratna as a Member of the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

31. The same paper does not support those who are eager to have a Registrar whose time shall be exclusively devoted to the duties pertaining to that office. As Mr. Tawney has returned, there is no need of appointing a separate Registrar. The Registrar has to work hard for only two or three months in the year. A separate Registrar is not wanted for that work.

32. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 9th April, remarks that Mr. Rivers Thompson appears at present to favour the scheme of local self-government, and to support this liberal measure of Lord Ripon. It was generally believed that Mr. Thompson was against the Bill, and that therefore the system of local self-government, though adopted in many places in India, had not as yet been put into practice in Bengal. He now tries to make others believe that he is not against the Bill, and says that it will possibly be made law in the next cold season.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 6th, 1884.

SAHACHAR,
April 9th, 1884.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAMVAD
PRABHAKAR,
April 9th, 1884.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
April 9th, 1884.

33. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 9th April, complains of the heavy expenses to which suitors are put in conducting even very small cases. In Civil Courts almost every statement is required to be made in the shape of an affidavit; and every affidavit must bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee. Besides this the person who prepares the affidavit, and he who identifies, are to be paid. Again an order fee of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 is to be paid for every order for appointing a commission to take evidence. All these things render justice very expensive. The Editor also says that the means of collection adopted by the Road Cess Collectors in Rajshahye is very oppressive and illustrates his assertion by an instance. Suppose there is a taluk belonging to ten persons, and the amount of cess to be paid as the first instalment is Rs. 5. If one of the parties fails to pay his own share of the cess, which is annas 8, certificates and orders for attachment are issued in the name of each of the ten talukdars. The cost amounts to Rs. 5. When the second instalment of the cess is paid the amount of cost annas 8, due on the first instalment is first deducted, and a similar process is adopted again. The cost of realizing the amount of the second instalment again amounts to Rs. 5. Proceeding in this way, the talukdars are often subjected to great loss for a trifling sum.

Cost of litigation.

MEDINI,
April 10th 1884.

34. The *Medini*, of the 10th April, remarks that if there is any country where political associations are necessary, it is India. The English belong to a different race and religion from those of the Indians. They are ignorant of the manners and customs of this country. They are of a different disposition. The Indians are meek, gentle, and peaceful. The English, at least those who are in India, are haughty and oppressive; self-interest is their idol. They are proud, and think that they belong to the highest order of creatures on this earth, and that this world exists for their pleasure. Such is the impression regarding the English character left upon the minds of the generality of people in India. Even the fairest deeds of the English are thought to proceed from some selfish motives. The conduct of the English officers have proceed this impression. The English are generally believed to be a great nation; but even that belief is about to be shaken by their conduct in this country. It is neither good for England nor for India that such a feeling should continue. There should be sympathy and harmony of feelings between natives and Europeans. This object can be effected by means of political associations. But the rulers have a strong dislike of these associations.

Importance of political associations.

MEDINI.

35. The same paper notices with pleasure that gymnasiums have been established in different parts of the town of Midnapore. School-boys generally take an active interest in these institutions. There is a gymnasium at Manikpore. The Editor himself witnessed gymnastic performances in that place, and thought that the boys had acquired considerable facility.

Gymnasiums.

BEHAR BANDHU,
April 10th, 1884.

36. The *Behar Bandhu*, of the 10th April, says that a European Vice-Chairman has been appointed to the Patna Municipality on a large salary of Rs. 800. The paper waits to see what benefit the rate-payers will reap from the appointment of highly-paid European Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

The appointment of a European Vice-Chairman to the Patna Municipality.

BEHAR BANDHU.

37. The same paper praises Sir James Fergusson for justly punishing Dr. Banks. People would have been dissatisfied had not the latter been punished.

Punishment of Dr. Banks.

BEHAR BANDHU.

38. The same paper is sorry that the prayer for reduction of newspaper postage has not been granted by Government. Government is unwilling to reduce the

Reduction of newspaper postage.

postage on the ground that it would lead to a falling off to the extent of a lakh of rupees in the postal revenue. But it seems to forget that the reduction of the postage will increase the circulation of newspapers and thus in the end compensate for the immediate loss of revenue.

39. The same paper says that the appointment of Englishmen to posts which can be worthily filled up by natives is grossly unjust. It is also opposed to the

The appointment of natives to important posts.

Queen's Proclamation.

40. The *Samvād Furnachandrodaya*, of the 10th April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor could not attend the meeting held at the Town Hall for voting an address of condolence to the Queen on account of indisposition. He left for Darjeeling the day after. The paper is sorry for Mr. Thompson's carelessness about his health, and fears that he will not be able to recover his health speedily if he goes on in this way. He has committed a great error in not taking leave.

The Lieutenant-Governor's health.

41. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 10th April, says that the people expected much benefit from English rule. But those expectations have been disappointed. Government transports the Hindus who attempt to prevent the slaughter of cows which supply them with milk, butter, &c. The Mlechchas are defiling the sacred precincts of Hindu temples. But Government is taking no steps to prevent this.

Wounds inflicted upon the religious feelings of the Hindus.

42. The *Samāchār Chāndrika*, of the 10th April, says that under Mr. Livingstone the Berhampore College is in a fair way to become converted from an educational institution into a place of torment.

Mr. Livingstone's flogging regulations.

It is not probable that Mr. Livingstone has put his flogging regulations in force without the Lieutenant-Governor's permission. Mr. Thompson is known to be a righteous man. He should not have sanctioned such cruelty. There is not the slightest doubt that like regulations will be soon enforced in other Government schools. The schools will now become places of torment. The paper does not understand the purpose of the rule that Mr. Livingstone will flog boys with his own hand and in his private room, where no one else will be admitted at that time. If the regulations are enforced in all schools in spite of the protests of the people, they should, if they have the slightest spirit, establish unaided schools in every place to save the country from the horrors of places of torment in the shape of schools.

43. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 10th April, says that a petition was made to Lord Kimberley for an extension of the limit of age in the Civil Service Examination. But he said that experience did not show any alteration to be necessary. Such an answer was not expected from a Liberal Secretary of State. It might well become the Marquis of Salisbury. Since the limit of age was lowered not one native has been able to prepare for the examination. Does not this fact show any necessity of alteration? Lord Ripon thought the question worthy to be taken into consideration, but Lord Kimberley does not think so. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will not support Lord Kimberley in this matter.

The Civil Service.

44. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 10th April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor will obtain the title of K.C.S.I. on the Queen's birth-day. This will surely please Anglo-Indians, though not Bengalees.

Mr. Thompson.

45. The same paper remarks that the conduct of Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College, towards one of his students shows that the

Mr. Livingstone.

BEHAR BANDHU,
April 10th, 1884.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
April 10th, 1884.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 10th, 1884.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
April 10th, 1884.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 10th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 10th, 1884.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
April 11th, 1884.

directions of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of teaching manners to students have begun to take effect no sooner than they have been communicated to the Principals of Colleges.

46. The *Education Gazette*, of the 11th April, notices with pleasure that the Bombay Government has justly punished Mr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmed-

Just punishment.

abad, for his misconduct. All the instances of oppression against the natives by Englishmen in India proceed from a sense on the part of the latter that they belong to the ruling race, and every one of them is empowered to punish the natives. These men obstruct good government, and they ought to be checked.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
April 11th, 1884.

47. The *Murshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 11th April, takes to task Mr. Rattray, the Deputy Magistrate of Moorshedabad, with reference to his decision

Mr. Rattray.

in the case between the manager and the workmen of the Narayanpur factory. Two workmen have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment together with a fine of Rs. 20 each; but will the manager who attempted to fire at them, even before the eyes of the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent, escape unpunished? Mr. Rattray had the reputation of a good Judge, but he has not shown good judgment in this case.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.

48. The same paper, alluding to the conduct of Mr. Taylor in the case concerning the Maheshgunge Factory, says

The Civilians.

that the civilians in this country venture to trample upon justice, simply because there is no one to check them. The natives, instead of reaping any advantage from their agitation about the Ilbert Bill, have only enraged the civilians against them. The Government always favours these civilians and never censures their misconduct. There would be nothing to complain against the Government if it declared its inability to check them. This sort of indulgence to injustice is not consistent with the Government's profession of impartiality and justice towards the natives. Would not the Government of India look to these evils in the government of Mr. Thompson?

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI.

49. The same paper publishes a letter complaining against the favouritism of Mr. Ramsay, the Police Superintendent of Nuddea. Nader Ali Khan, the

Mr. Ramsay.

Sub-Inspector of the station of Kaligunj in Nuddea, is a great oppressor of the people. Several gentlemen complained against the man to the Police Superintendent, the Assistant Magistrate, the Commissioner, and the Lieutenant-Governor. But he is a great favourite of Mr. Ramsay, through whose favour all proofs of his guilt have been overlooked. The complainants, instead of finding any relief, have been called upon by Mr. Taylor to explain why they should not be committed for bringing false charges against the Sub-Inspector.

SAMBAD PRAVAKAR
April 11th, 1884.

50. The *Sambad Pravahkar*, of the 11th April, in its review of the last year, alludes to the fatal termination of

Last year.

the Ilbert Bill, which at first inspired so much hope in the minds of the natives. The Editor on the other hand notices with pleasure the beginning of a new life evinced by India last year, and the display of fellow-feeling and sympathy by all the sections of the Indian people on the occasion of the imprisonment of Surendra Nath.

PRAJABANDHU,
April 11th, 1884.

51. The *Prajabandhu*, of the 11th April, remarks that it is not possible for the English to do anything without taxation. There is the road cess for

Education cess.

the construction of roads. Taxes have to be paid for the use of light and water. Again there is a proposition to levy an education cess. The Education Commission have not proposed any such tax. This cess, instead of doing any good, will only spread discontent

among the people. It may also injure the cause of education. That the establishment of such a tax tends to reduce tuition-fees in schools has been seen in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. To bear out the truth of his assertion the Editor quotes the following passage from Mr. Croft's Report for 1881-82:—

"The Inspector of the Rajshahye Circle calls attention to the circumstance that in the Terai portion of the Darjeeling District, where a cess of one anna in the rupee has now for some time been levied for educational purposes, the receipts from fees in primary schools, which declined in the first year from Rs. 136 to Rs. 93, have now in the second year of operations come down to Rs. 12. The reason assigned for this diminished contribution is this: The jotedars are now required to pay one anna on account of education, and they decline to render the same amount of assistance as formerly to the Gurus, whether in fees or in food."

Thus it is clear that though the income may at first appear to increase, it will eventually diminish. The unjust effect of it will be that many who do not get any education will be forced to pay for it.

52. The same paper expresses horror at the conduct of Mr. Livingstone, the Principal of the Berhampore College. A man can himself suffer punishment,

Mr. Livingstone.

but cruelty towards his little child is unbearable to him.

This cruel treatment of a young boy reminds every one of the reign of Serajuddowlah in Murshedabad. Who knows what more will follow in the train of the agitation about the Ilbert Bill? The remarks made by the Lieutenant-Governor about the student's case of Dacca clearly shows that it is useless to ask for any redress. Agitation is the only course left.

53. The *Alok*, of the 11th April, rejoices to notice that the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to open a railway line from Howrah to Amta. The

Railway.

question under consideration is whether the line should pass by Chanditola, or by Andul, or by Jagatballabpore. The third line would probably have the preference, because it will supersede the necessity of constructing a separate line from Haripal to Jagatballabpore.

54. The same paper expresses indignation against the Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality for his ordering a larger supply of water for the English than for the

Supply of water.

native quarter. While every preventive step is being taken against cholera and small-pox, which are raging at present, it is hard to understand why people's cholera panic should be increased by lessening the supply of water and thus obliging them to drink water from the Ganges, to which they are unused.

55. The same paper remarks that the examiners of medicine appointed by the Municipality should not confine their examinations within dispensaries, but

Examiners of medicines.

extend them to the drug-shops of *Beneahs* who often keep very bad medicines.

56. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 11th April, says that the Governor of Bombay has justly punished Mr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for his illegally taking upon himself the power of a Magistrate in punishing an offender.

Dr. Banks.

57. The same paper rejoices to notice that Mr. B. L. Gupta has been appointed District Judge of Beerbhoom. He has always given evidence of his fitness and ability in the discharge of his duties. His post is going to be filled by

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

PRAJABANDHU,
April 11th, 1884.

ALOK,
April 11th, 1884.

ALOK.

ALOK.

ARYA DARPAN,
April 11th, 1884.

ARYA DARPAN.

Sayed Ameer Hosen, who is also an experienced man, and who once occupied the same post for three months. The Government has shown good judgment by not appointing to the post a briefless barrister from the High Court.

ARYA DARPAN.
April 11th, 1884.

58. The same paper calls the attention of the authorities of the Bengal Central Railway to the fact that water is not at all supplied to the passengers

in many of the stations on this line, and in those where water is supplied, it is scarcely drinkable.

HALISHAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
April 12th, 1884.

59. The *Halishar Prakashika*, of the 12th April, says that the agitation about the Ilbert Bill forms the principal subject in the review of the last year.

The original provisions of the Bill raised great hopes in the minds of the natives; but the end of the affair has been bitter. The Government has sacrificed the just rights of the two hundred and fifty millions of Indians in order to satisfy their own countrymen. The Indians were touched to the quick by the imprisonment of Surendra Nath. The decision of Justice Norris has formed a pillar of stigma.

But on the other hand the agitations of the last year gave evidence of a new life in India. Under the rule of Lord Ripon India saw last year the beginnings of many liberal measures; but they have not been carried into effect. If Mr. Thompson had not thrown obstructions in their way, they could have done much good to India.

UCHIT VAKTA,
April 12th, 1884.

60. The *Uchit Bakta*, of the 12th April, condemns the flogging regulations of Mr. Livingstone. The paper says that corporal punishment does no good; it is only the example of good teachers that can make boys good.

UCHIT VAKTA.

61. The same paper says that since the appointment of Mussulman constables to guard the temples of Bisweswar in Benares, the Mlechchas have begun to defile its sacred precincts. Government should see that the religious feelings of the Hindus are not wounded in this way.

URDU GUIDE,
April 12th, 1884.

62. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 12th April, thanks the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the Mussulman community for his appointing Mr. Syud Amir Hossein as Presidency Magistrate.

URDU GUIDE.

63. The same paper is glad to hear that the Syndicate intends to add to its body a Mahomedan representative. The paper hopes that the Syndicate will select a learned and able Mussulman gentleman. The Mussulmans will not be satisfied if a gentleman possessing titles only is selected.

URDU GUIDE.

64. The same paper regrets that Lord Kimberley has rejected the prayer for raising the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination. Government should alter the present regulation about the age of the candidates if it does not intend to exclude the natives from the service.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 12th, 1884.

65. The *Sulav Samachar*, of the 12th April, writes that some say that Lord Ripon is going to resign his post in the next June. Many are of opinion that the Marquis of Lorne will be the next Governor-General of India; others believe that Lord Dufferin will be the next Viceroy. It is also said by many that Lord Kimberley will succeed Lord Ripon. Whoever the successor may

be, it appears certain that the authorities have understood that it is good both for India and England that men of eminence alone should fill the post of Governor-General of India,

66. The *Sanjibani*, of the 12th April, says that a deputation of Indian

Lord Kimberley and the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination.

residents in England waited upon Lord Kimberley in order to request him to raise the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination. His Lordship said that experience had not yet shown the necessity of raising the maximum limit of age. Has Lord Kimberley, asks the paper, forgotten what Mr. Wren, the distinguished tutor of the candidates for the Civil Service Examination, said about the matter? Every one knows that the experience of Lord Ripon and his ministers has satisfied them about the necessity of raising the maximum limit of age. Has Lord Kimberley more experience in this matter than Lord Ripon and Mr. Wren? Lord Kimberley's remark is an instance of shameless political falsehood. Lies like these are the greatest enemies of English supremacy in India. The rulers of the country often seem to forget that honesty is the best policy.

SANJIVANI,
April 12th, 1884.

67. The same paper says that Sir James Fergusson has displeased the Anglo-Indians by justly punishing Dr. Banks for his misconduct.

Punishment of Dr. Banks.

SANJIVANI.

68. The same paper, in a review of the last Bengali year, says that in that year the down-trodden and miserable Indians were more miserable than ever. The

Review of the last Bengali year.

SANJIVANI.

hopes cherished by them in the beginning of the year were disappointed at its end. The writer regrets the absence of any mention of India in the Queen's speeches on the occasion of the opening and prorogation of Parliament. The Liberal Ministry has not repealed any oppressive Act except the Vernacular Press Act. The Arms Act still continues to keep the people weak and helpless. The writer complains of the unjust action of the Home Government in saddling India with the greatest portion of the enormous expenses incurred by her in waging the Egyptian war, which was undertaken by the English Government not for the benefit of India, but for the protection of British interests. Though the Secretary of State for India and the Members of his Council are handsomely paid by the Indians, they do not look to the interests of the people of India, but to those of their own countrymen. Lord Ripon was the idol of the Indians at the beginning of the last Bengali year. But before that year closed he turned out to be a weak-hearted man.

69. The same paper says that every one rejoiced at the elevation of the Lieutenant-Governor, as he had a reputation for righteousness. But after his appointment as the ruler of the Bengalis, he became the leader of

The Lieutenant-Governor and his officials.

SANJIVANI.

the Anglo-Indians. He devoted himself to the promoting of the interests of his countrymen and became indifferent to those of the natives. The people do not want Mr. Thompson yet he is ruling them. This is the misfortune of subject nations. During the last year every oppressive official was indulged by him. The oppression of the non-official Englishmen also has increased. The oppressive Civilian, far from being punished, were promoted by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Staley, Magistrate of Dacca, who obtained a bad eminence by punishing the students, was appointed Under-Secretary by him. Mr. Maguire, of Chittagong, who oppressed Asraf Bibee and whipped two boys for firing crackers, was rewarded by being transferred to Alipore. Mr. Maguire is showing his ignorance of law at Alipore too, but he has not been taken to task for it. The salary of Mr. Lewis, Commissioner of Chittagong, who made himself notorious by his action in Asraf Bibee's case, was increased. Mr. Sharp, of Furreedpore, ruined the minor

sons of the deceased zemindar of Jhapsa by foolishly putting up his zemindari to auction. Still he is the ruler of Furreedpore. The Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore summoned Mr. Davies, the Receiver, to answer a charge. The Magistrate, Mr. Sharp, influenced by his affection for his countrymen, transferred the case to his own court and dismissed it. He was not punished for this action. Mr. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate of Krishnanagore, arbitrarily ordered the withdrawal of a resolution of the local municipality. Yet such men are the arbiters of the destinies of municipalities. Mr. Barbour, of Noakholly, was bent upon disbarring a pleader unjustly. The pleader was saved only by the interference of the High Court; but Mr. Barbour was not punished. No one yet knows what steps Mr. Thompson has taken for punishing Mr. Taylor, Magistrate of Krishnanagore, for his oppression of the zemindar of Natudaha. Mr. Jarbo whipped a Mussalman shikaree with impunity. The Magistrate of Burdwan beat a peon with impunity. Mr. Beames, of Lallbag, is still parading his power. Mr. Melitus, of Meherpore, insulted an Honorary Magistrate with impunity. Major Hopkinson, of Barrackpore, has exhausted the patience of everybody, yet he has not been reprimanded by the Lieutenant-Governor. The loyal Rajah Hurrish Chunder, of Chittagong Hill Tracts, is rotting in jail. Mr. Thompson is indifferent to his misery. The people are filled with discontent on account of the tyrannical proceedings of the officials. This dissatisfaction is very injurious to the English Government. The Lieutenant-Governor was the leader of the rebellious agitators against the Ilbert Bill. He appointed Mr. Henderson as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, disregarding Baboo Behari Lal Gupta's claims to that office. Again when Baboo Behari Lal took leave, he appointed Amir Syed Hossein to officiate for him disregarding the claims of the Deputy Magistrates occupying higher grades than that gentleman. Baboo Ananda Ram Baruah was transferred from Chittagong in accordance with the tea-planters' unreasonable desire. His treatment of the zemindars of Dinajpore has not been forgotten. The imprudence shown by him in the appointment of the two successful scholars of the Cirencester Agricultural College, Baboo Ambica Charan and Moulavi Sakhyat Hossein, as native Civilian Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate respectively, has not also been forgotten. The paper does not hesitate to say that Mr. Thompson is responsible for the cruel oppression of the ryots in the khas mehals of Midnapore.

BANGABASI,
April 12th, 1884.

70. The *Banjabashi*, of the 12th April, says that Lord Ripon disappointed the hopes of the country by consenting to the *Concordat*. The mountain after a protracted labour produced a mouse. The Anglo-Indians triumphed, and the natives were plunged in the darkness of despair.

71. The same paper says that the imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea was thought by the people to be unjust. The unjust sentence passed upon him astonished and alarmed them. The people thought that the High Court had no right of summary procedure in that case. The safety of men and the freedom of the Press were thought to be in danger. Baboo Lalmohun Ghose was sent to England to appeal against the decision of the High Court. The people were plunged in the depths of despair when the appeal failed.

Wrongful imprisonment of Baboo
Surendro Nath Banerjea.

72. The same paper says that the heavy sentence passed upon the Dacca students by the local Magistrates gave pain to the people. The people were still more pained

The Dacca students' case.

when that unjust sentence was upheld by the High Court. Justice Cunningham's treatment of Baboo Monmohun Ghose, Counsel for the students, was disgraceful. The people's reverence for the High Court has been rudely shaken by its decision in this case as well as in that of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea.

BANGABASI.

73. The *Grambarta Prakashika*, of the 12th April, asks, with reference to the assertion of the *Englishman* that Mr. Rivers Thompson is going to obtain

Mr. Thompson.

the title of K.C.S.I. on the next birthday of the Queen—"Is this title to reward Mr. Thompson for the trouble he took to preserve peace in Bengal at the time of the agitation about the Ilbert Bill?"

74. The same paper says that some gentlemen in England applied to Lord Kimberley asking for an extension of the limit of age for the Civil Service Examination.

But the State Secretary has not granted the prayer. How can this prayer be granted? For, if granted, it would tend to lessen the oppressions of young Civilians in India.

75. The same paper observes that the old days of village pedagogues are again returning. In this latter end of the nineteenth century corporal punishment

The Lieutenant-Governor, and moral training of students.

is being reverted to in order to produce fear, narrowness of spirit, and love of falsehood in the minds of young boys. A few days ago it was rumoured that the Lieutenant-Governor desired to teach morals to the students by subjecting them to the Penal Code. The Resolution of the Bengal Government, referred to by Mr. Livingstone in support of his conduct, was not so long known to the public. Was it well to keep it concealed? The Director of Public Instruction has sent copies of this Resolution to the Principals of Colleges. No mention has been made in the Resolution of the mode of teaching morals. Mr. Livingstone is himself the maker of his code. It is often alleged that the students do not pay proper respect to European gentlemen. It should be remembered, however, that a bow from a feeling of reverence is far different from a bow on compulsion. Those who wish to be respected by others should at first be taught to behave themselves in a manner capable of attracting reverence. The substitution of the birch for love is sure to dry up the fountains of feeling in young minds and hinder their development.

76. The same paper says that the Union Committees are mere tests for ascertaining how far the natives are fit for self-government. It is difficult to

Union Committees.

understand why such Committees have been established in some of the sub-divisions of Nuddea, and in others not. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his satisfaction at the report of Mr. Westmacott, and it can be therefore hoped that he will now direct his attention to this matter.

77. The same paper publishes a letter containing the complaints of the people of Baliakandi. The station of Baliakandi is under the Sub-Registrar of

An inconvenience.

Goalundo, which is at a great distance from that place. The people of Baliakandi therefore suffer a great deal for the want of a Rural Sub-Registrar's office there. They hope that the Government will kindly remove this inconvenience.

78. The *Sadharani* of the 13th April, in a review of the last Bengali year, says that the imprisonment of Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjea in the beginning of

Review of the last Bengali year.

the year alarmed the people. The vehement agitation of the Anglo-Indians about the Ilbert Bill still more alarmed them. Lord Ripon in attempting to satisfy both natives and Europeans has lost in a great measure the reverence of the former, and made the people despair of obtaining justice from Government. The selfish zemindars alarmed the people by invoking the aid of Mr. Keswick and other leaders of the native-hating Anglo-Indians. The recent establishment of a Constitutional Association composed of natives and Europeans has still more alarmed the people.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
April 12th, 1884.

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PRAKASHIKA.

SADHARANI,
April 13th, 1884.

SADHARANI,
April 13th, 1884.

79. The same paper says that a Viceroy like Lord Ripon will not easily be found. But there is no hope of any benefit from him any longer. The Viceroys

Lord Ripon's administration.

of these days must be just as well as firm-hearted. Lord Ripon is just, no doubt, but he cannot always remain firm. Being simple, he is often deceived by his countrymen. Lord Canning was able to quell the sepoy revolt, because he was more firm, though less simple than Lord Ripon. India now wants a Lincoln, a Peel, or a Bentinck. When a war broke out between the Northern and Southern States on account of differences of opinion with regard to the question of slavery, Lincoln was elected President of the United States. He had no reputation for statesmanship before his election as President; but every one knew him to be a just and firm-hearted man. By his moral force he swept away the horrors of iniquitous slavery from the face of the earth. Sir Robert Peel had the courage to give offence to the Conservative party, of which he was the leader, by repealing the Corn Laws, with the view of putting an end to the sufferings of the poor in England. Lord Bentinck made his countrymen his enemies by befriending the natives. Lord Ripon was supported by the English Cabinet, by Parliament, and by the people of India. Bentinck was supported by none of these. On the other hand he displeased his masters, the Directors, yet he did not swerve by a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude. A second ruler like Bentinck has not been seen. Had Bentinck been the Viceroy of India at this time, the demons could not have triumphed. A Bentinck is required for checking the demons in India. Lord Ripon will remain in India one year more. But no benefit is to be expected from him during this time. He has lost the reverence of all persons by consenting to the *Concordat*. It appears as if he had to satisfy the Anglo-Indians in everything. He is winking at the unjust and oppressive proceedings of two Governors. Indulgence has made Mr. Thompson fearless. Mr. Grant Duff is acting according to his own sweet will.

The system of self-government has been introduced into every part of India except Bengal. Lord Ripon hoped that self-government would soon bear fruit in Bengal. But even the seed of self-government has not yet been sown here; yet Lord Ripon has not taken Mr. Thompson to task. He has not said a word against Mr. Thompson's indulgence to Civilians; nor has he reprimanded Mr. Thompson for not establishing Appellate Benches, though orders for their establishment were given long ago. He is not eager to do justice to the numerous Salem prisoners who are rotting in jail.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
April 13th, 1884.

80. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 13th April, says that the Lieutenant-Governor's speech at Bally has given it pleasure. The expectations entertained by the people on his elevation to the throne of Bengal have now been fulfilled. The writer says that men undergo a strange metamorphosis on their elevation to the throne of Bengal. The pernicious influence of some demons transformed Mr. Thompson for some time. The paper is glad that he has now perceived his mistake. There are now reasons to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor will now benefit the country by wise government. The writer prays that Mr. Thompson may long rule Bengal wisely.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 13th, 1884.

81. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th April, remarks that the agitation about the Ilbert Bill is the most important event of the last year. Lord Ripon held out great hopes to the natives by the introduction of this Bill, but all hopes have ended in bitter despair. The cries of 250 millions of natives have been drowned in the diabolical uproar raised by a few Europeans.

Review of the last year.

The Local Self-Government Bill also is going to prove deceptive like a mirage. The people are grieved to find that its original form has been changed. Lord Kimberley intends to place the District and Local Boards completely under the power of the highest executive officer in the district.

With the increase in the number of young and raw Civilians, the instances of oppression are increasing. There is no hope of these being put a stop to, until the limit of age in the Civil Service Examination is altered.

82. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 14th April, in a review of the last Bengali year, says that Lord Ripon consented

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 14th, 1884.

A review of the last Bengali year.

to the *concordat* on account of the clamour of Anglo-Indians. The withdrawal of the Bill would not have so much injured the natives as its passing in its present shape has done. The Self-Government Bill has produced hostile feelings between the Magistrate and the people in some places. The Bill has saddled the people with the charge of education and of local public works. The Government of India would have done well if it had itself passed the Bill without consulting the Local Governments. Defects in the Bill could have been removed after it had been in operation for some time. The paper says that the occupancy right has not yet been conferred upon the ryots by the passing of the Tenancy Bill. Lord Ripon promised to have Bills of the Legislative Council translated into the vernacular languages for eliciting public opinion; but the promise has not been made good. The paper complains that the Magistrate of Dacca, who passed unjust sentences upon the Dacca students, has been, far from being punished, rewarded by the Lieutenant-Governor by being made Under-Secretary.

83. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th April, says that innumerable persons are being devoured by the dreadful jaws of famine. Fever also is carrying

NAVAVIBHAKAR
April 14th, 1884.

The state of the country.

away many persons. The people are suffering from scarcity of food and water. There has been an increase in the number of cases of theft and robbery. Government is occupied with the framing of laws. No real effort is being made for the removal of the sufferings of the people. A Commission has been appointed to enquire into the injurious effects of the outstill system. Another Commission was appointed to find out the means of driving epidemic fever out of the country; but nothing is done by Government for the benefit of the people beyond the writing of reports and resolutions.

84. The same paper says that Lord Ripon did wrong in consenting to the *concordat*. He has done another wrong

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The administration of the Government.

action in refusing to release the Salem prisoners. Mr. Grant Duff has disappointed the hopes of the country. There is no hope of the Salem people obtaining justice from him. Had he not listened to the brutal and unjust counsel of Messrs. Mc'Iver, Sullivan, and Carmichael, the inhabitants of Salem would not have been ruined. The Governor of Bombay has shewn his administrative capacity by justly punishing tyrannical officials. He dismissed Mr. Hewett of the Surveying Department for maltreating a peon. He has recently punished the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad by appointing him a Military Surgeon for his taking the law into his own hands. The people would have been more pleased if he had been punished by a Criminal Court. The writer says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will always be remembered. He has, in many instances, encouraged the Civilians in their tyrannical actions. The Chittagong and Pubna affairs testify to Mr. Thompson's lenient conduct towards the Civilians. The unjust sentence passed upon the Dacca students will never be forgotten. The unjust sentence passed by the Magistrate in that case upon the students was upheld by the High

Court. Mr. Livingstone, Principal of the Berhampore College, has assisted the Lieutenant-Governor, and at the same time immortalised himself by framing a Penal Code for the students.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 14th, 1884.

85. The same paper says that the system of ryotari settlement which obtains in Madras should not be adopted as the model of the proposed system of permanent settlement. Though many persons consider the Madras system to be faultless, it is far from being so. It appears to be faultless at the first sight, but a closer inspection reveals many faults in it. Firstly, unjust assessments of the land tax have been made by incompetent and corrupt assessors. Many excellent lands are assessed at lower rates than those at which bad lands have been assessed. Secondly the rules for the remission of revenue in seasons of scarcity are seldom observed. Thirdly, the system of annual revision of assessments is the source of much oppression of the people.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

86. The same paper recommends that two Health Officers should be appointed for Calcutta on smaller salaries instead of one on the present enormous salary.

The appointment of Health Officer.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

87. The same paper is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has been bold enough to punish, though very inadequately, Mr. Maguire of Chittagong.

Punishment of Mr. Maguire.

Mr. Thompson has expressed displeasure at the Magistrate's whipping a Brahmin boy with his own hand. The Lieutenant-Governor says that whipping is intended for the lower classes only. Mr. Maguire has been transferred to Alipore, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs have been instructed to watch his actions. But Mr. Maguire is playing fantastic tricks at Alipore too.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

88. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Mr. Beames has requested Government to transfer Baboo Ramaskhay Chatterjea, sub-divisional officer of Cutwa, from that place. Ramaskhay Baboo is an able officer and has always given satisfaction to his superiors. The paper will be very sorry if the news should be found to be true.

Transfer of Baboo Ramaskhay Chatterjea from Cutwa.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 14th, 1884.

89. The *Som Prakash*, of the 14th April, says that the hostile feelings between the natives and the Anglo-Indians aroused by the agitation about the Ilbert Bill

The natives and the Anglo-Indians.

will injure the former. This apprehension is not groundless. Government itself has satisfied the Anglo-Indians by consenting to the *Concordat*. This step has made the Anglo-Indians prouder. As the Anglo-Indians do not care at all for the Government, they will undoubtedly take the law into their own hands in their quarrels with the natives. Dr. Banks of Bombay is a case in point. When an educated person like Dr. Banks has acted illegally there is no doubt that ignorant and haughty Englishmen will maltreat the natives. Government was humiliated on account of its efforts to do justice. Government is the protector of the weak. But as Government is weak there is no hope for the people of India. The Indians resident in England petitioned the Secretary of State for raising the maximum limit of age in case of the candidates for the Civil Service Examination. Their prayer has not been granted. The natives will be practically excluded from the Civil Service if the maximum limit of age be not raised.

SOM PRAKASH.

90. The same paper says that no good is done by tours of the Lieutenant-Governors though the mofussil.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governors through the mofussil.

On the contrary much injury is done by them. To the Lieutenant-Governors themselves these tours are no doubt very pleasant and beneficial after their hard work. The people have to contribute towards the expenses of the reception accorded to the Governors according to their means. What is far more injurious is that the Lieutenant-Governors

cannot know the true condition of the people. Before their visit to any place the poor and ragged beggars are driven out and everything assumes a gay appearance. On seeing this outward splendour the Lieutenant-Governors are deceived, and think that the people are happy and prosperous. The poor people are not allowed an opportunity of approaching their rulers with their tale of distress. The favourites of the officials say that the people are happy, and the Lieutenant-Governors believe them.

91. The same paper says that the oppression on the part of the planters has spread from Nuddea to Bankoora. A planter of Nuddea has introduced oppression into Bankoora. The ryots have to suffer much loss from the cultivation of indigo. The soil in which indigo is grown does not produce anything except sugarcane for three or four years after that. Consequently after growing indigo for one year the ryots have to pay rent for three or four years though they do not derive any income from the land during that time. The officials are, for many reasons, deeply attached to the planters. They wink at the planters' oppressive actions. One Mr. Scale, a Nuddea planter, is the Manager of the Indigo Factories of Messrs. Gisborne and Company in Bankoora. Since his appointment as manager he has grievously oppressed the ryots. The ryots of Bankoora are in a very miserable condition this year on account of the prevalence of malaria and want of rainfall. If they were to grow indigo under these circumstances they would die of starvation. They refused to grow indigo on account of these reasons. They were supported by the zemindars. But Mr. Scale was determined to make them grow indigo. He tried to force the ryots to grow indigo. He also tried to persuade the zemindars by payment of money to extort kabuliyats from their tenants agreeing to grow indigo. The zemindars did not consent to this proposal. Mr. Scale enraged at this went to the ryots' field accompanied by his friend the Police Superintendent and his lattials and threatened the ryots. He also tried to oppress the zamindars who sought the protection of law, but failed in obtaining justice on account of the indifference of the police. The poor ryots were now maltreated in every way. Mr. Scale and his European assistants whipped the ryots with their own hands. The ryots unable to bear the brutal treatment of Mr. Scale's European assistant pelted at him, and the latter in attempting to make his escape on horseback knocked his head against a piece of wood projecting from a wall and received a cut on his forehead. He ordered his gomastha to report the matter to the police. The Police Inspector after arriving at the place, stationed guards near the doors of the houses of the ryots to prevent their escape. The ryots not being at home at that time their women were apprehended and placed under guard. The Government should enquire into this matter and adequately punish those that are guilty. The paper had no impression that such things could take place in the mofussil in these days. If the police has really abetted this act of oppression it shews that it is expedient not to keep any police in the mofussil.

92. The same paper says that England is not wanting in right-hearted men who wish to do justice to India. The Liberals now possess more influence in England than the Conservatives. But the majority of Anglo-Indians are illiberal in their views. India's cries of distress cannot reach the ears of the Liberal party on account of the wiles of Anglo-Indians. Means should be adopted for a more widespread discussion of Indian topics in England.

93. The *Samaya*, of the 14th April, in a review of the last Bengali year, says that political agitation raged all over India during that period. The violent agitation that raged over the Ilbert Bill is unparalleled in the history of India.

SOM PRAKASH.
April 14th, 1884.

SOM PRAKASH.

SAMAYA,
April 14th, 1884.

The Indians have learnt from the Anglo-Indians how to unite for the purpose of protecting their own interests. No one would have blamed the Anglo-Indians had they carried on the agitation against the Bill constitutionally. But they poured abuses upon the devoted heads of the men and women of India, and thus provoked the latter to abuse them, though much less violently, in return. The paper says that the Under-Secretary of State on the occasion of the debate on Mr. Stanhope's motion for the reduction of Indian expenditure said that arrangements would be made for employing natives more extensively in the public service. The Conservatives and Liberals have been both promising for a long time to employ natives more extensively in the public service. But they are not happy except when they can appoint their own countrymen on enormous salaries. For instance 75 beardless students of the Cooper's Hill College were appointed Assistant Engineers last year. The Government is also trying to deprive many Native Assistant Engineers of their offices. The highest offices in the Police and Forest Departments, and all the offices in the Opium Department, are the monopoly of Englishmen. The writer cannot conceive how the Ministers have the effrontery to utter lies in Parliament. The paper praises Sir James Fergusson for dismissing Mr. Hewett of the Surveying Department for shooting a peon, and for punishing Dr. Banks, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for gross misconduct. The Madras Government has disgusted the people. A worthless Civilian Judge of the name of Wallace was not dismissed, but on the contrary rose in the service so long as he did not displease his superiors. He was dismissed not on account of his worthlessness, but for having used an insulting expression towards Mr. Carmichael, a Member of the Governor's Council. The unjust transportation of the respectable inhabitants of Salem can never be adequately punished. It is useless to speak of the Bengal Government. Accounts of magisterial vagaries in various places are being published every week. But the weak Lieutenant-Governor is shewing himself incapable of checking them. The system of selecting Deputy Magistrates by competitive examination was introduced last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has instructed the heads of educational institutions to frame a penal code for students.

SAMAYA,
April 14th, 1884.

94. The same paper says that Government should try its best to reclaim the criminals in jails. If it can succeed in doing this the country will be very much benefited under the English Government. The number of criminals, far from decreasing, is increasing every year. Want of education is the cause of this increase in the number of criminals. If Government is desirous of improving the condition of the country, it should appoint a teacher in every district jail for teaching the prisoners good morals. It should also enable them to earn their bread by honest means by teaching them such industries as cloth-weaving, carpet-weaving, spinning, &c. Men's hearts can never be purified by harsh treatment alone. Want of education is not the only grievance of the prisoners. They do not get sufficient food.

95. The same paper asks what Mr. Thompson has done to deserve the title of K.C.S.I. Why is that title going to be conferred upon a man whom Bengal, Behar, and Orissa are condemning with one voice? The Lieutenant-Governor did not obtain that title so long because he was not on good terms with the Viceroy. They are now on friendly terms. The people expected much from Mr. Thompson. But those expectations have been disappointed. Men cannot now help feeling that Sir Ashley Eden was a better Governor. Had not the Anglo-Indians been encouraged by Mr. Thompson, they would never have dared to abuse the natives, and to publicly insult the Viceroy. The rebellious volunteers too

The conferring of title upon Mr. Thompson.

SAMAYA.

would never have ventured to threaten the Government with resignation if they had not been thus encouraged. The *Englishman* newspaper too would have never dared to write seditious articles without such indulgence.

96. The same paper admits that Syud Ameer Hossein, who has been appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, is an able man. But the paper

Syud Ameer Hossein.

says that there are abler officers in the service who are that gentleman's seniors. The Editor asks why the claims of such men as Baboos Ramsunker Sen, Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, and Iswar Chunder Mitter have been overlooked.

SAMAYA,
April 14th, 1884.

97. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th April, says that a native postmaster of the name of Gobindo Rao has been unjustly degraded for not saluting the Postmaster-General, Mr. Kisch, and the Director-General of Post Offices, Mr. James. Gobindo Rao had never seen these gentlemen, and consequently did not know who they were. It is a matter of deep regret that men of Mr. Kisch's and Mr. James' position are so unscrupulous. Their treatment of Gobindo Rao is grossly unjust. Government should check such tyranny.

The unjust degradation of a native postmaster.

SURABHI,
April 14th, 1884.

98. The same paper says that the whole country is unanimously proclaiming that the Salem prisoners have been unjustly punished. Right-hearted Englishmen too have condemned this unjust and severe punishment of innocent men. Lord Ripon should call for all the papers in the Salem case, if he has not done so already.

Lord Ripon's duty towards the Salem prisoners.

SURABHI.

99. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Lord Kimberley will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy. Lord Kimberley is a Liberal, but he holds extremely Conservative views on some points. Every man of liberal views is convinced of the uselessness and the mischievous character of the Indian Council. But Lord Kimberley is favourably disposed towards the Council. Few persons doubt that the Indian Civilians are worthless and tyrannical, and that the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination should be raised. But Lord Kimberley does not think so; for these reasons the Editor does not wish to see him appointed Viceroy of India.

The rumour of Lord Kimberley's appointment as Viceroy.

SURABHI.

100. The same paper says that Lord Ripon promised in Madras to try his best to have the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination raised. The paper hopes that Lord Ripon will point out to Lord Kimberley the necessity of raising the present age limit, and try his best to convince the Secretary of State of the expediency of raising it.

The raising of the maximum limit of age in the case of candidates for the Civil Service Examination.

SURABHI.

101. The same paper is glad to see that the High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor have expressed displeasure at the misconduct of Mr. Maguire, who whipped a student with his own hand for firing crackers in the streets. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been directed to keep a sharp eye upon Mr. Maguire. Mr. Maguire should have been punished more severely. There is no hope of the adequate punishment of Civilians under weak Mr. Thompson.

Expression of displeasure by Mr. Thompson at Mr. Maguire's misconduct.

SURABHI.

102. The same paper says that the people apprehended evil results when Mr. Westmacott, who is opposed to the progress of natives, was appointed to enquire whether the chief places of Bengal were fit for receiving the right of self-government, and to make arrangements for the establishment of village unions. But these apprehensions have proved groundless. Mr. Westmacott

Self-Government in Bengal.

SURABHI.

has heartily testified to the eagerness of the people of the important places of Bengal for the right of self-government and to their fitness for obtaining that right. Mr. Rivers Thompson has expressed his pleasure at this. The report of Mr. Westmacott will make every Bengali glad. It has been clearly proved that Bengalis are fit to obtain the right of self-government. It can no longer be doubted that not only the educated natives, but also the ignorant masses, are eager for the right of self-government. The Lieutenant-Governor's doubts as to the fitness of Bengalis for obtaining the right of self-government has been removed. He has said that the Self-Government Bill should be passed in its present form, and thinks that good results will follow from the passing of it. The writer does not agree with Mr. Thompson in this. The paper thinks that after this display of enthusiasm the right of self-government should be conferred upon the people on a more extensive scale.

SURABHI,
April 14th, 1884.

103. The same paper says that the English will not give evidence of their love for and confidence in the natives so long as they do not admit the latter into the Civil and Military Services. Now the

The appointment of natives to the higher posts in the Civil and Military Services.

English look upon the natives with suspicious eyes, and hate them as an inferior race. But the continuance of such feelings will be very injurious to the British Government. The English seem to forget that they are strangers in this country and that they were made the Rulers of India by the natives. They pretend to think that the natives never held high offices, and that they are not fit for them. But they do not really hold this opinion. They have found from trial that the natives are fit for all offices. Government is doing much injury to the country by excluding the natives from all the higher posts in the Civil and Military Services. The poverty of the country is being increased by this policy. The high officials of this country are more highly paid than those of other countries. The number of these officers also is more than is necessary. A common Judge obtains a larger salary than the Premier of England. A considerable part of the revenue is spent upon the pensions and salaries of these officers. Another baneful effect produced by this policy is the degradation of the people. When men have no hope of obtaining high posts they do not try to be worthy of them. Consequently their faculties are not so much developed as they would be if they had any chance of obtaining these high posts. Even men of inferior abilities when entrusted with important duties somehow manage to discharge them and become abler.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 14th, 1884.

104. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 14th April, headed "Rigorous Rule":—While the young

Rigorous rule.

natives of India, who are in England, are persistently agitating over the Jurisdiction Act, natives who are in India are not doing even half as much. The few young natives who are in England are lamenting the degradation of this country, whilst millions of Indians are taking it easy and acting as if they were happy. Of course it would not have mattered much if they had been really happy, but how could people be happy in a country where the life and property of the inhabitants are at the mercy of Magistrates, where the police possesses boundless power, where any Magistrate can, if he is so minded, ruin even the wealthiest person, and where Magistrates do not value educated natives or honour men of position and respectability? It is really incomprehensible how the inhabitants of such a country as this can find it possible to eat, drink, and be merry.

If the fearful oppression that was committed in Salem had been committed in any other country in the world, the people there would have been thrown into a state of unrest and would have appeared in a sorrowing attitude before the Sovereign asking for permission to leave that country.

They would have expressed themselves somewhat to this effect:—"We cannot live in a country where such is the manner of administering justice, and such the law, and where the Magistrate can, if he is so minded, sentence to transportation for life innocent men of position and education. We fear to live in this country. It is impossible to live always lying at the mercy of the Magistrate. We therefore ask for permission to leave this country."

The deadly weapon is always hanging over the heads of the people of this country, and yet they are living in a thoughtless manner. There is no knowing when the weapon will fall upon the head of a person, and yet the people are living as if they had no danger to apprehend. The case of alleged oppression of Baboo Nuffer Chandra Pal Chowdhuri by the Magistrate of Nuddea has been already noticed. Not having the papers before him, the Editor cannot say whether the Magistrate has really oppressed Nuffer Baboo. The Baboo has got a bad name. Many speak ill of him as a tyrannical zemindar. But as regards the matter for which he has been punished by the Magistrate, he is probably innocent. One should not wonder if the Magistrate of Nuddea combined with European indigo planters to oppress the Baboo. Hundreds of Magistrates in this country commit this sort of oppression for the sake of the indigo planters. Through this abetment on the part of the local authorities hundreds of ryots in the Marichadaha chur in the Rajshahye district have thus been ruined.

The other day a true friend of this country went to visit Lord Ripon, and asked him for the boon of jury trial. On being asked by His Excellency the reason of his anxious desire to obtain that privilege, the gentlemen referred to knelt before him and with tears in his eyes said that the people of this country did not want self-government or local self-government, but what they asked was that they might be delivered from magisterial injustice and oppression, which had now passed the point of endurance. Self-government, added the visitor, would be a mockery and a delusion when Magistrates possessed boundless power. The people of this country have gone mad over the Rent Bill. But what is the good of possessing wealth, respectability, or property in a country where Magistrates are all powerful! The Maharajah of Durbhunga is a wealthy landlord in this country, but he has to live in dread of even a common constable of police, whilst any Magistrate can easily cause him unrest, and make him feel the utter uselessness of all his wordly possessions. The zemindars are mad with the Rent Bill, and the patriots are weeping over the miseries of the tenants. But nobody seems to think of the deplorable pass to which the country has been brought through the criminal law and the oppression on the part of the magisterial and police officers. Until the present criminal law is amended, and until the people cease to be at the mercy of the Magistrate there will be but little difference between their condition and the condition of the Carolina slaves. Until that result takes place, all the pride of wealth, learning, caste, and religion is in vain. The Editor does not know if Magistrates in any other country possess such boundless powers. Magistrates in this country are more powerful than even the Russian Emperor. This fact should first receive attention.

105. The same paper remarks that the zemindars are being roundly blamed for combining with Messrs. Keswick, Bell, and other Europeans, who are bitter enemies of this country for the purpose of opposing the Rent Bill. The zemindars had two courses open to them, namely to approach Government in an obedient spirit and to endeavour to prevent the Bill from being passed, and secondly, to seek to gain their object by opposition. It is not clear why the first mentioned course was not followed—a course which from the antecedents of Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore and Ray Bahadoor Kristo Das Pal,

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 14th, 1884.

the leaders of the British Indian Association, which is extremely opposed to the Rent Bill—it might be expected would find favour. It is possible the zemindars had reason to believe that nothing was to be gained by a policy of conciliation. So they took to opposition, and to strengthen their cause sought the co-operation of Anglo-Indians whose power has been strikingly seen under Lord Ripon's rule, and without whose aid it is not possible to enlist the sympathies of the English nation and Parliament on their behalf. Owing to the Jurisdiction Bill and the Rent Bill, Lord Ripon has become unpopular with Anglo-Indians and zemindars respectively. These have therefore combined to oppose him. During the agitation on the former measure the zemindars did not join Anglo-Indians, but now they have won over the latter to their cause. This is proof that the zemindars are a shrewd class. Any how, if Government can be weakened, the people will gain an accession of strength. If Government is defeated in this matter of the Rent Bill, it is the zemindars and not Anglo-Indians who will grow powerful.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 14th, 1884.

106. The same paper remarks that there can be no doubt that the cause of self-government has been greatly promoted by Mr. Westmacott.

Village unions.
The authorities have learnt from his report that the people are fit to receive self-government in the form in which Lord Ripon would bestow it on them. The people are fit for receiving even more political power than this. The authorities will be able to learn another thing from this. They will be able to learn that opinions submitted by the local authorities on this question at the request of the Bengal Government were unfounded and inspired by malice. The local authorities attempted to conceal the real state of things, and their reports were based on facts which had existence only in their imagination. The report of Mr. Westmacott has proved that the people of this country may not understand measures which may politically affect both England and India; they may not understand the policy to be adopted by England in the case of a war with Russia, but they can fully and easily understand those matters with which they are directly concerned. Mr. Rivers Thompson is partial to the village punchayet system. He believes that much good can be expected from these punchayets. He therefore created the village punchayet system, and put the punchayets in charge of the administration of village police. The writer says that in former times punchayets used to do all the work now done by Magistrates, police officers, and so on. They used to administer social punishment for the majority of offences of which they took cognizance. The English cannot bring people to the path of virtue even by the terrors of capital punishment and transportation for life, but the punchayet used to reclaim criminals by social punishments.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

107. The same paper remarks that by lowering the standard of age in the case of the candidates for the Civil Service Examination Government has in a manner

barred the entrance to that service against the people of India. Lord Beaconsfield was at that time Prime Minister, and Lord Lytton, the Governor-General of India. Lately a deputation waited on the Secretary of State on subject of the age of the candidates for the Civil Service. But the result has been disappointing. The people of this country will be greatly mortified to hear that Lord Ripon has made no recommendation on the subject of the age of the candidates. Formerly people were under the impression that the Conservatives are not well disposed towards India and that the Liberals try to do good to her. When the Conservatives oppressed India the people patiently awaited the advent of the Liberals to power. But the Liberals have opened the eyes of the people of India. These have come to learn

that whichever political party be in power they will look first to the interests of England and then, if they are so minded, to those of India.

108. The same paper says that though Mr. Justice Norris has been saved from an attack of cholera, still an impression has gained ground in the Hindu

Mr. Justice Norris.

mind that the attack was owing to his having offered insults to a Hindu deity. From the day he insulted the god, Mr. Norris had to suffer mental pangs. He tried the case of Pigot *versus* Hastie, and his judgment went against Miss Pigot. The *Englishman*, which is now so very glad at his recovery, greatly abused him at that time. Miss Pigot has appealed. The result of the appeal has not yet been published. When the result is out, Justice Norris is sure to be greatly blamed for his judgment in that case. Though he has recovered, there was no improbability of his dying of that disease. When the doctors announced that the symptoms of his disease were symptoms of death, the sufferings of Justice Norris were not small. Then not only did rank and wealth appear to be vain, the memory of arbitrary acts committed by him from the seat of judgment smote his conscience. The writer gives only one or two instances of Justice Norris's suffering, but he thinks such instances can be multiplied. There are many Judges in the High Court, but none except Justice Norman had so many pangs to suffer as Justice Norris had since the *Sulgram* case.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 14th, 1884.

109. The same paper says that it is rumoured that the boy who was flogged by Mr. Livingstone fell down insensible. The writer cannot vouch for the truth of

Flogging of boys at Berhampore.

this rumour. Perhaps it is false. Perhaps Mr. Livingstone will in time become very fond of the work which he has just now undertaken. There will be no end to his joy when a boy falls insensible at the stroke of his cane. Mr. Livingstone is still a being in human form, and it cannot be believed that he would on the very first day strike a boy so unmercifully that the latter would fall insensible. The writer has heard that the boy had fever brought about by flogging. The question has been raised whether the Principal has a right to flog a boy for offences committed outside the college compound. The boy in question committed the offence outside the college, and the Principal in flogging him for that offence has become, in the writer's opinion, liable to punishment under the criminal law. A civil suit may also be brought against him. The writer hears that the young man who has been flogged is the son of a respectable father. The father protested against the punishment. If the father brings either a civil or a criminal suit against the Principal, he will do a service to the country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

110. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 15th April, says that there were sufficient grounds of hope for the Indians last year. Mr. Gladstone was at the head of

The past year.

the English Government and Lord Ripon at that of the Indian. A new life was called forth in India by successive agitations. Indian questions were largely discussed in England. Mr. Lalmohun Ghosh tried to awaken the interest of Englishmen in the affairs of India. The establishment of the Oxford Institute by Monier Williams, of the India Club by Lord Northbrook, and of a club to represent the cause of India by Rajah Rampal, gave great hope to the Indians. But they were disappointed in many of their expectations. The appeal in the case of Surendra Nath was rejected. The form in which the Local Self-Government Bill has been adopted in many places has not satisfied the people. The limit of age in the Civil Service examination has not been extended. The financial difficulties are not over. The license tax and the Arms Act are still in force. There is no good feeling between the English and the natives, and between the zemindars and the ryots. Last year there were many cases of quarrel between the English and the natives in the compounds of the Exhibition and the Circus, and in other places.

BURDWAN SANJIVAN.
April 15th, 1884.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 15th, 1884.

111. The same paper takes to task the Munsiff of Raneegunge for his treatment of Baboo Gokul Behary Mitter, the second teacher of the Searsole school. In the *Mirror* of the 5th April, a letter was published complaining of the manner in which cases are disposed of by the present Munsiff of Raneegunge. But the name of the writer was not mentioned. On reading this letter, the Munsiff issued a rule against Baboo Gokul Behary Mitter, directing him to appear before his court in person or by a pleader to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of court and defamation. Gokul Baboo did not appear before the court within the fixed time, so the Munsiff committed him to the Sessions. The Munsiff has grown old in the service, yet he does not know whether he is empowered by law to act in the manner he has done. He did not know the name of the writer, nor did he examine any person before issuing the rule. The Munsiff might have brought a suit for libel against Gokul Baboo before the Magistrate, and proved that he was the writer in the *Mirror*, and all that he wrote was groundless and malicious. The High Court should take notice of the manner in which Judges act in the mofussil.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

112. The same paper notices with pleasure that Sarat Chunder Banerjee, a Muktear, has been fined only one rupee for beating a police officer for his insolence, notwithstanding all the unfair means tried by the police officers to have him severely punished. The Editor persists in his request that the authorities should punish the police officer for his insolence, and the other officers who supported any false accusations against Baboo Sarat Chunder, and tried to have him disgraced without any real cause. The police officers are public servants, and they ought to be checked when they misbehave themselves.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR.
April 15th, 1884.

Appointment of a Health Officer.

113. The *Samvād Prabhakār*, of the 15th April, says that on Thursday last there was a sitting of the Municipal Commissioners to select a Health Officer for this town. But the selection has been postponed for three months. The Editor agrees with the Chairman of that meeting in thinking that the great physicians of England may well know the circumstances connected with the health of the people of that place, but they are quite unfamiliar with the conditions, manners, and wants of the people of this country. A physician fresh from England will take a long time to acquire a knowledge of these things. It is therefore better to appoint an experienced native than an inexperienced foreigner. The Editor thinks that among the candidates Dr. K. D. Ghosh, the Civil Surgeon of Khulna, is a fit person. He has successfully improved the sanitary state of Rungpore, and received the approbation of the Government as well as of the people of that place.

PRABHATI,
April 16th, 1884.

The age limit for the Civil Service Examination.

114. The *Prabhātī*, of the 16th April, expresses disappointment at the conduct of Lord Kimberley, who has rejected the application which was made to him, asking for an extension of the limit of age in the Civil Service Examination. The Editor advises his countrymen to make an agitation on the question by means of public associations in different places, and then to submit a common petition to Lord Kimberley. If it fails to produce the desired effect, arrangements should be made to raise the question in the Parliament.

PRABHATI,
April 17th, 1884.

A Health Officer for Calcutta.

115. The same paper of the 17th April, approves of the conduct of the Municipal Commissioners who have postponed the appointment of the Health Officer of this town for three months, in the hope of obtaining applications from fitter men after publishing advertisements in the news papers of England and India. But the Editor advises the Commissioners to appoint a temporary officer for these

three months from among the candidates to look to the state of public health, which is in great danger in this season. The fitness of the candidate selected may as well be tested by this short service, and he may be appointed permanently afterwards if found fit.

116. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 27th March, is very glad to learn that the request of the Balasore National Society to be supplied with copies of Bills of the Legislative Council of Bengal has been complied with.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
March 27th, 1884.

The Balasore National Society supplied with copies of the Bills of the Bengal Council.

117. The same paper regrets to learn that there is not ample work in connection with the coast canal in the Balasore district to maintain coolies for a much longer period. The latter stand in great need of help on account of the loss of their crop, and the best way to provide them with work is to keep them employed in canal work as long as possible.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Distress in Balasore and the coast canal.

118. The same paper gives a brief account of the constitution of the Indian Union, a society established in Calcutta on the 2nd of March last. It hopes that the Association will do useful work under the Presidency of the Maharajah of Durbhunga, who has made a munificent contribution for its maintenance.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The Indian Union.

119. The same paper exposes the objectionable character of Baboo Pratap Chandra Chatterjee, late Deputy Magistrate of Balasore, who after borrowing about Rs. 5,000 from certain rich men of the station, has left for his home in Calcutta without making any arrangement to liquidate the debt that he had contracted in Balasore. One of these gentlemen sued him in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Babu, having declared himself a bankrupt, is now in custody.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Baboo Pratap Chandra Chatterjee, late Deputy Magistrate of Balasore.

120. The same paper pays a high tribute of praise to Miss Ida Phillips, Superintendent of the Local Zenana Association, in connection with her labours for the education of Native females in the Balasore town. According to the Editor, she has been instrumental in securing a certain number of passed female teachers.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Female education in Balasore.

121. In an article headed "the Indian Budget" the same paper remarks that the license tax should not have been continued. The Editor is of opinion that the tax ought to be repealed without delay.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The Budget.

122. In the news columns of the same paper a large increase in the number of theft cases in the Balasore town is reported.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Increase of thefts in Balasore.

123. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 29th March, approves of the arrangements made by the Calcutta University for holding its examinations at the end of March, but regrets that this will be injurious to the interests of those candidates who were plucked in the last Entrance Examination, for they will have to wait for one and half years. The Editor is therefore of opinion that the plucked candidates at the last Entrance Examination should have been allowed another chance, like those who failed to pass the F. A. and B. A. Examinations.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
March 29th, 1884.

The time for holding the University Examinations.

124. Commenting on the results of the recent competitive examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service, the same paper makes the following suggestive remarks:—"From the above results, we find that one out of every sixteen candidates that went up for the examination passed. Thus one was successful for

UTKAL DIPIKA.

Examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service.

"every fifteen that were disappointed. But it must be borne in mind that Government could devise no better scheme. The object of the examination is to select the cream of young educated natives to serve Government. We are, however, afraid that the small chance of success will induce many competent natives to give up the enterprise altogether. Our countrymen ought to learn a moral from this to the effect that the sphere of Government service is being over-crowded day after day, and that it is vain to depend entirely upon such service. It is high time for our young men to seek out other means of livelihood."

UTKAL DARPAN,
March 30th, 1884.

125. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 30th March, requests the Balasore Municipality to remove the inconvenience caused to passers-by by certain persons carry-

ing about bamboos near a place called Batahat in that town (a market where bamboos are old) in dark nights.

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA,
March 31st, 1884.

126. Adverting to the proposal of the Hon'ble Kumar Baikunthanath De in the Bengal Legislative Council to appoint Chairmen to the Municipalities of 24-Per-

The Hon'ble Baikunthanath De's motion in the Bengal Council on the Municipal Bill.

gunnahs, Patna, Gya, Santipur and Utterpara

by the system of election, which was rejected by Government on the ground that no honorary member could be induced to work as Chairman in those large Municipalities, the *Purusottam Patrika*, of the 31st March, makes the following remarks:—"The elected Chairmen might as well be paid. But no, Government wants to support a few white civilians with the money paid by the tax-payers."

PURUSOTTOM
PATRIKA.

127. In an article headed "The Bengal Tenancy Bill," the same paper points out that the advantages claimed for the tenants in the Bill are the

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale, while the corresponding advantages claimed for the landlords therein are facility for the realization of rent and facility for the enhancement of rent. The Editor is of opinion that certain clauses have been introduced in the Bill to obtain fixity of tenure for tenants mainly to prevent landlords from disturbing their ryots by various stratagems. The paper does not like the idea of deputing Deputy Collectors to do settlement work for zemindars at the cost of the latter. It looks upon this as an undignified proceeding. It closes the article with the following general remarks:—"The purport of the Tenancy Bill has been given above. Government are trying their best to do good both to landlords and tenants. Still there are provisions in the aforesaid Bill which seem to militate against the interests of the former. We do not think it proper to subvert or modify the relations which have long existed between zemindars and ryots. It will be enough if the tenants are relieved; but to effect this some provisions have been inserted in the Bill which we cannot approve of at all. In our humble opinion, it is the duty of Government to simplify the Bill still further. It requires a great amount of care to handle subjects which treat of rights and privileges enjoyed by a community upon whom depend the prospects of our future advancement."

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th April 1884.